KISSIN, Mikhail Isakovich, dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,[deceased]; MILO,A.V., inzhener, retsenzent; UL'YANINSKIY,S.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; UFIMTSEV,O.N., inzhener, retsenzent, redaktor; GOLUBENKOVA,L.A., redaktor; MEDVEDEV,L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Heating and ventilating] Otoplenie i ventiliatsiia. Izd.2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture. Pr.1. [Heating] Otoplenie. 1955. 390 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Heat engineering)

KAMENEV, P.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; GAMBURG, P.Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KISSIN, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent [deceased]; SHCHEGLOV, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; STAROVEROV, I.G., inzhener, retsenzent; NIKEMYAGI, D.K., redaktor izdatel'stva; PERSON, M.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Heating and ventilation] Otoplenie i ventiliatsiia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. Pt.1. [Heating] Otoplenie. 1956. 343 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Heat engineering)

KISSIN, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; D'YAKONOV, P.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; UL'YANINSKIY, S.V., professor, retsenzent; TURKUS, A.V., dotsent, redaktor; DAKHNOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Heating and ventilation] Otoplenie i ventiliatsiia. Pt. 1. [Heating] Otoplenie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo stroit. lit-ry, 1947. 353 p. (Heating) (MIRA 8:2)

KISSIN, Veniamin Eduardovich, dots.

[Higher mathematics] Vysshaia matematika. Moskva, M-vo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniia RSFSR. Pt.3. [Integral calculus] Integral'noe ischislenie. 1961. 271 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Calculus, Integral)

S/069/61/023/003/003/004
B127/B217

AUTHORS: Khodzhayeva, I. V., Kissin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Radiochromatographic separation of mixtures of sulfur and vulcanization accelerators

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 23, no. 3, 1961, 322-326

TEXT: The authors used the method of paper chromatography for the separation of radioactively tagged substances. It permits working with smallest quantities of the dangerous substances. Tetramethyl thiuramdisulfide (1) + S^{35}, the salt of diethyl dithiocarbamic acid (2) + S^{35}, and mixtures of tetraethyl thiuramdisulfide (TEDS) and (2) were studied. TEDS contained 4 atoms S^{35} (3). The reason for the selection was the frequent use of (1) and of some salts of (2) as vulcanization accelerators. It is assumed that the vulcanization activity is closely connected with the mobility of S atoms in the molecules. The isotope exchange between (1) and S^{35}, (2) and S^{35} took place by heating their solutions in benzene or in chloroform in sealed ampuls at 120-180°C. The exchange without a solvent was studied as well.

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Methanol/H_2O/CH_3COOH = 8:1:1 was used as a flux for (1), petroleum ether/ H_2O/CH_3COOH = 8:1:1 for (2). The salts of Co, Ni, Cu, Cd, Fe, Pb, Hg of (2) were synthesized by precipitation with the respective cations from aqueous Na solution of (2) at certain pH. TETD* was produced by the method of Rothstein and Binovic (Recueil trav. chim. 73, 561, 1954) for the exchange between (2) and tagged thiurams. The reaction was carried out at 25°C in $CHCl_3$ at a TETD* concentration of 0.04 moles/l and the molar ratios 1:1.5 for Co-+Fe salts of (2) to TETD*. When the ampuls containing the solutions of S^{35} and (2) were heated to more than 100°C, (2) was decomposed under sulfide precipitation. For the separation of the mixture, a small part of the solution (0.005-0.01 moles containing 10-30γ of the substance) was dropped on a special paper filter strip of 40 cm length and 4.5 cm width. The activity of the spot was 2000-3000 decays/min. Then, the strip was dried and put together with the flux into the chromatographic chamber. For evaluating the chromatogram, the paper strip was subdivided into 1-2 cm long sections, and the activity of the individual parts measured by a Geiger counter. The results are shown in a diagram. The distance from the

first spot was plotted on the x-axis, the activity on the y-axis (Fig.). The following formula was used for calculating the exchange percentage:

$$\%_{exchange} = 2\sum(I_1 - I_0)/\left[\sum(I_1 - I_0) + \sum(I_2 - I_0)\right].$$

I_1 and I_2 are the maximum activities of the 1-2 cm long sections: I_0 is the activity on the background. Methyl- and ethyl alcohol as mobile phase, and water as steady phase were used as fluxes for the separation of (1) from S^{35}, furthermore CH_3COOH in order to increase the discrimination. Ethyl ether, H_2O and CH_3COOH (8:1:1) were the fluxes for the separation of TETD* from (2). The first activity is that of (2), the activity in the final spot is that of TETD*. The control experiment with pure TETD* in ethanol shows that the total amount of TETD* is concentrated in the final spot. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. L. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

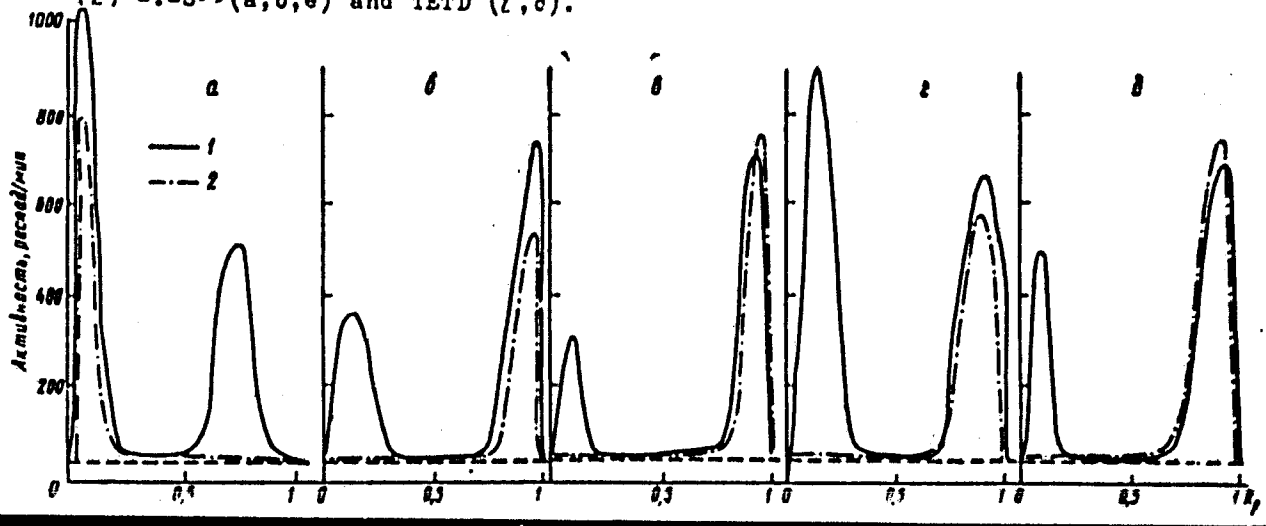
Card 4/4

Radiochromatographic separation of...

S/069/61/023/003/003/004
B127/B217

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1959

Fig. 1 Chromatograms. Legend: (1)-(1) + S^{35}(a); Pb-salt of (2) + S^{35} (б); Cd-salt of (2) + S^{35}(в); Cu-salt of (2) + TETD(г); Ni-salt of (2) + TETD(д); (2) -.-S^{35}(a,б,в) and TETD (г,д).



FIRSOV, A.P.; KASHPOROV, B.G.; KISSIN, Yu.V.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Stereospecific action of the complex catalyst α-$TiCl_3$ - $Me(C_2H_5)n$ in the polymerization of α-olefins depending on the nature of t he metal of the organometallic compound. Vysokom.soed. 4 no.7:1124 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Olefins) (Polymerization)
(Organometallic compounds)

S/020/62/145/001/013/018
B145/B101

AUTHORS: Kissin, Yu. V., Tolstykh, E. V., and Chirkov, N. M.

TITLE: Infrared spectra of the reaction products of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$ with aluminum alkyls

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 1, 1962, 104 - 105

TEXT: The IR spectra of the "blue complexes" $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2Al(C_2H_5)_2$ (I), $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2Al(C_2H_5)Cl$ (II) and for comparison those of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$, $Al(C_2H_5)_3$, and the dimer of $Al(C_2H_5)_2Cl$ were taken and are here discussed. The complexes were prepared by reaction of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl$ with $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ or $Al(C_2H_5)_2Cl$ in heptane. In the 1200 - 700 cm^{-1}, region the spectra of the complexes correspond to the sum of the spectra of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$ plus the corresponding aluminum alkyl. The intensive 870 cm^{-1} band of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$ does not occur, whereas its 820 cm^{-1} band is shifted to 812 - 810 cm^{-1} and coincides with the absorption band of aluminum alkyl. The intensity

Card 1/2

44269

S/190/63/005/001/009/020
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Berdnikova, M. P., Kissin, Yu. V., Chirkov, N. M.

TITLE: Polymerization of α-amylene on complex catalysts

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 63-67

TEXT: The polymerization of 3-methyl-butene-1 and of n-pentene-1, both dissolved in n-heptane, with an $Al(C_2H_5)_3 + TiCl_3$ catalyst is reported. 3-methyl-butene-1 was polymerized at 40 - 70°C with a ratio of $Al(C_2H_5)_3 : TiCl_3 = 1.7$. The constant of the reaction rate at 70°C was $2.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$ l/min·g $TiCl_3$, its temperature dependence followed the Arrhenius equation, and the activation energy was 10 kcal/mole. The polymer, a white powder, m. p. 230 - 240°C, oxidized intensively above 200°C, was insoluble in organic solvents, and did not form films. The bands identified in its IR spectrum were the following: the 1460 cm^{-1} band as asymmetric vibration of CH_3 groups and deformation vibration of CH_2 groups; a 1385 - 1366 cm^{-1} doublet as symmetrical vibrations of CH_3 in the isopropyl

Card 1/3

group. 1300 - 850 cm^{-1} bands were not identified; they disappeared almost completely in the IR spectrum of the polymer melted at 260°C. They are perhaps caused by crystal interactions in the highly crystalline solid polymer. n-pentene-1 was polymerized at 70°C. The constant of the reaction rate was $2.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ l/min·g $TiCl_3$. The polymer is a white, rubber-like and film-forming mass, m. p. 80°C; the shape of its deformation - stress curve is typical of elastomers. The following bands were identified in the IR spectrum: 1450 and 1370 cm^{-1} bands as deformation vibrations of CH_3 and CH_2 groups, the 1340 cm^{-1} band as deformation vibration of CH groups, the 1137 cm^{-1} band as skeleton vibrations in branched polymer chains, the 1030 cm^{-1} band as pendulum swings of CH_3 groups in the polymer side chains, the 1295 cm^{-1} band as torsional vibrations of CH_2 groups, and the 727 cm^{-1} band as pendulum swings of CH_2 groups. The 1640 cm^{-1} band indicates the existence of double bonds in the end groups and the 958 cm^{-1} band the existence of trans-double bonds. The formation of these

Card 2/3

bands is explained by head-on-head addition besides head-on-tail addition of the monomer and termination in the resulting compound $>Al-CH-(CH_2)_2-CH-R$ caused by steric hindrance owing to the removal of

C_3H_7 C_3H_7

one H atom from one methylene group of the principal or side chains. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1961

L 13543-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000685 S/0190/63/005/005/0633/0638 65

AUTHOR: Pirogov, O. N.; Kissin, Yu. V.; Chirkov, N. M. 64

TITLE: Synthesis and formation kinetics of low molecular poly-alpha-olefins on complex organometallic catalysts. 1. Polymerization of propylene in the presence of the catalytic system $TiCl_4$ and $Al(iso\text{-}C_4H_9)$

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 633-638

TOPIC TAGS: synthesis, formation kinetics, poly-alpha-olefins, polymerization of propylene, catalytic systems

ABSTRACT: The present work was carried out to supply missing information on the polymerization kinetics of propylene over the systems $Al(iso\text{-}C_4H_9)_2Cl$ and $TiCl_4$. Polymerization was conducted in high pressure installations at 34.8 to 17 atm and a temperature range of 60 to 100C, using liquid propane-propylene mixtures. Liquid polymers were obtained with a degree of polymerization ranging from 3 to 7 and higher. Their molecular weights depended on the temperature of polymerization and the Al:Ti ratio. Spectroscopic examination proved the polymers to be 100% olefins, with an approximate 5:1 ratio of the groups $CH_2=C(R)_2$ and $RHC=C(R)_2$. A small amount of vinyl double bonds was also detected. The mechanism of double bond formation is discussed. Orig. art. has:

Card 1/4 Association: Inst. of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR

L 13553-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000700 S/0190/63/005/005/0719/0723

68
66

AUTHOR: Romanov, L. M.; Verkhoturova, A. P.; Kissin, Yu. V.; Rakova, O. V.

TITLE: Polymerization of hepta-1,5-diene on complex catalysts

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 719-723

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, complex catalysts, infrared spectra

ABSTRACT: The difficulties in obtaining rubbers suitable for vulcanization by means copolymerization of alpha-olefins induced the authors to select hepta-1,5-diene for a study of homopolymerization by means of various Ziegler-Natta catalysts. The most active of these proved to be the system Al(C sub 2 H sub 5) sub 3 - TiCl sub 4. The Al/Ti ratio of 2:1 proved the most effective, producing a maximum 40% yield of the polymer in a n-heptane solution at 70 to 80C. The obtained poly-hepta-1,5-diene had a rubberlike texture, a molecular weight of 1250 and a 25-30% of double bonds, as determined by Hanus' method. The product was also subjected to infrared spectroscopy in the 2000-7000 cm sup -1 range, and the number of double bonds per one CH sub 2 group was determined. Ozonization provided additional clues. It is concluded that the internal double bond is capable of participating in the polymerization initiated by Ziegler-Natta catalysts, a fact established by Natta while the present investigation was still in the experimental stage. The formation of five-membered

Card 1/2

L 13553-63
ACCESSION NR:AP3000700

2

rings in the polymer is stressed. Thanks are given to G. Ye Zaikov for assistance in the analysis of the ozonized products. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 3 tables, and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Nov61 DATE ACQ: 17Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 12862-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(s)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/SSD
Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-4 RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3003796 S/0190/63/005/007/1069/1071

83
76

AUTHOR: Kissin, Yu. V.; Pshenitsy*na, G. M.

TITLE: Infrared spectra of polyaminoquinones

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 1069-1071

TOPIC TAGS: polymeric aminoquinone, polyaminoquinone, polyaminochloroquinone, benzidine, p-benzoquinone, chloranil, semiconductor, polymeric semiconductor, infrared spectroscopy, infrared spectra, conjugated bond system, band shift, complex intramolecular complex, intermolecular complex

ABSTRACT: The structure of certain polymeric aminoquinones — reaction products of benzidine and p-benzoquinone or chloranil — has been investigated by infrared spectroscopy. The polymers were first synthesized by P. S. Shantarovich and G. M. Pshenitsy*na (Vysokomolek. soyed., 5, no. 8, 1963), V. P. Parini et al. (Vysokomolek. soyed., 3, 402, 1961), and A. A. Berlin and Ye. G. Matveyeva (Vysokomolek. soyed., 1, 1643, 1959) as potential polymeric semiconductors. Absorption spectra were measured in the 2000—700 cm^{-1} region for KBr pellet samples. The reaction product of aniline and p-benzoquinone was used as a reference compound. As indicated by the spectra given in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure,

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L 12862-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003796

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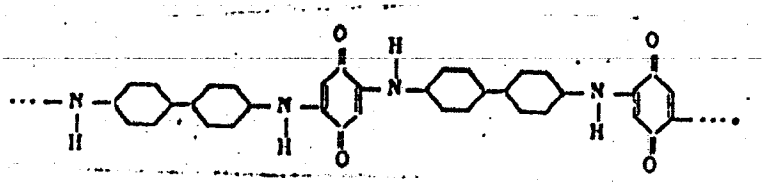
the band in the polymer of benzidine and p-benzoquinone due to c=O is strongly shifted toward higher wavelengths with respect to the reference compound. This shift may be ascribed to the presence in the polymer chain either of quinoid-type groups or of groups containing disubstituted vinyl alcohol. The absence of a strong shift in the reference compound leads to the conclusion that in the polymer the intra- or intermolecular complexes responsible for the shift are stabilized by the conjugated-bond system. Polymers prepared with benzidine/p-benzoquinone ratios of 4/1 and 3/1 were both assigned the following structure:



The spectrum of the condensation product of benzidine and chloranil is in good agreement with the structure proposed by A. A. Berlin and Ye. G. Matkeyeva. "The polymer samples were kindly made available to us by P. S. Shantarovich, B. P. Parini, and N. G. Matveyeva." Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 figure.

Card 2/2 Inst of Chemical Physics
8 (2/57)

KISSIN, Yu.V.; MELOYE, G.P.; YEREMINA, I.V.; VELICHENKOVA, Ye.A.; TOVEYKOVA, V.I.; CHERKOV, N.M.

Spectroscopic criterion of the isotacticity of polypropylene. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.7:1117 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Propylene—Spectra)

L 10[illegible]7-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4
RM/[illegible]
S/076/63/037/004/007/029

AUTHOR: Khodzhayeva, I. V., Kiesin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Effect of the structure of diethyldithiocarbamates on the nature of their isotopic exchange with S^{35}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, V. 37, No. 4, 1963, 791-796

TEXT: Dithiocarbamates are of interest because of their use in the rubber industry to accelerate the vulcanization of rubber and in agriculture as plant growth stimulators, insecto-fungicides, and wood-decay inhibitors as well as reagents in organic chemistry. Properties of dithiocarbamates are discussed and the results are given of an investigation of the effect of the structure of dithiocarbamates on the nature of their isotopic exchange with radioactive tetraethylthiuramdisulfide. Isotopic exchange of tetramethylthuriamdisulfide and dithiocarbamates with S^{35} takes place at 120-180 degrees with an activation energy of 22-36 Kcal/mole. Tetramethylthuriamdisulfide undergoes exchange with S^{35} more readily than the dithiocarbamates since the reaction is accompanied by the rupture of only the C-S bond, whereas in the exchange of dithiocarbamates with S^{35} the Me-S bond must be broken. The more polar the bond, the more it promotes exchange with S^{35}. Steric hindrances play an essential part in the exchange reaction

Card 1/2

L 16917-63

S/076/63/037/004/007/029

2

Effect of the structure of diethyldithiocarbamates on ...

of Fe and Co dithiocarbamates. Dithiocarbamates with a central atom having a coordination number of 4 exchange almost instantaneously with tetraethylthuriamdisulfide. If the coordination number is 6, the exchange is either much more difficult or does not take place at all. There are 2 tables. The authors express their gratitude to corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Ya. K. Syrkin for his assistance in their work.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov), Moscow

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1962

Card 2/2

KISSIN, Yu.V.; TSVETKOVA, V.I.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Determination of the degree of isotacticity of polypropylene from its infrared spectra. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1162-1165 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Semenovym.

S/0190/64/006/005/0962/0963

ACCESSION NR: AP4037293

AUTHORS: Zharov, A. A.; Kissin, Yu. V.; Pirogov, O. N.; Yenikolopyan, N. S.

TITLE: Radical stereospecific high pressure polymerization of propylene

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 962-963

TOPIC TAGS: propylene polymerization, high pressure polymerization, radical stereospecific polymerization, isotactic propylene polymer

ABSTRACT: Isotactic polypropylene was obtained by radical polymerization of propylene at 7000 atmospheres pressure and at temperatures of 100 or 200C. The polymerization of propylene occurs in the presence of such initiators as azobutyronitrile, benzoyl peroxide, and tert.butylperoxide (as well as without them). The molecular weight of the polymer obtained at 200C in the presence of benzoyl peroxide was 900. Infrared spectroscopy showed that the polymer was in a state of isotactic configuration. This was confirmed by x-ray photographs. The polypropylene obtained by radical polymerization at 200C was 45-49% isotactic, while the one obtained at 100C was 54-56% isotactic. The degree of crystallinity

Card 1/2

FIRSOV, A.P.; KISSIN, Yu.V.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Stereospecificity of the α-$TiCl_3$ - $Me(C_2H_5)n$ in the polymerization of propylene as dependent on the nature of metal of the metalloorganic compound. Vysokom.soed. 6 no.8:1537-1538 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

KISSIN, Yu.V.; TSVETKOVA, V.I.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Determination of the isotacticity of polypropylene by means of infrared spectroscopy. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.7:1080-1090 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

11C

Ca

The nature of the toxin of Bacterium garinari. F. M. Bebenshaya and D. V. Kiselna. *Lepnoy Pitanya* 5, No. 1, 97-110(1926).—The *Bact. garinari* toxin is an endotoxin, liberated by any influence (heat, acid, NaCl, etc.) which kills and autolyzes the cells. NaCl 4-10% slowly kills the *Bact. garinari* at 37°. The toxin is stable on heating at 100° for 20 min., to acid of *Pg* 3.5 and to cond. NaCl for 48 hrs. Present methods of the tech. treatment of foods do not destroy the *Bact. garinari* already present.
F. H. Rathmann

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The chemical nature of B gärtneri toxin

Kimura and L. G. Bronshtein. *Izvestiya Akademii S*, No. 5, [illegible] (1956) — A nonhaly zable antigenic endotoxin can be isolated from 18-20-hr cultures of *B gärtneri* by extn. with dil. CCl4/CHCl3. Hydrolysis for 5 hrs. with [illegible] acids gives 47-[illegible]% reducing sugars (as glucose), 2-3% P and 10-20% fat acids. The toxin contains approx. 2% N, and the tissue dehydrated toxin contains [illegible] ash, mainly phosphate and sulfate, with a trace of chloride. Co was found, with a trace of Fe. The injection of the endotoxin into rabbits caused the formation of specific agglutinins and precipitins. It can be heated to 120° for 30 min. without decomposn. A 6-day transition culture of the organism yields, after disinfection, an unstable toxin precipitable at pH 3.5 with CCl4/CHCl3. It has protein characteristics and loses all its toxicity upon heating to 100°. The portion ppt. in CCl4/CHCl3 at pH 3.5 upon dialysis yields a 2nd toxin from the nonhaly zable fraction, isolated as a yellow powder and contg. 40-55% reducing sugars (as glucose), 6-7% fat acids, 6% N and 5% P. S. A. Karpala

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

A serological method for assay of food products for Salmonella-type bacteria. D. V. Kimina and L. G. Bronshtein. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 9, No. 1/2, 65-8(1949). A serological ppta. test is described by which raw, boiled or roasted fish or meat can be assayed for *Salmonella* type contamination in 20-24 hrs. The test is specific and other organisms do not interfere unless the contamination is so massive as almost to exclude *Salmonella*. J. F. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KISSINA, D. V.

USSR/Medicine - Fungi
Medicine - Antiserum

Aug 48

"Studies of the Serological Properties of the Fusarium Fungus, Isolated From Herbs Which Remain Through the Winter Under the Snow Cover," V. G. Geynberg, D. V. Kissina, Sector of Nutritional Hygiene, Inst of Nutrition, Acad Med Sci USSR, 5 3/4 pp

"Gig i San" No 8

Obtained antiserum through injections of extracts in rabbits. Explains use of the moldy growth of liquid culture of Fusarium Fungus in preparation of aqueous-saline extracts. Discloses reactions obtained. Includes four tables.

PA 28/49T80

KISSINA, D.V.

Fungi

"Certain properties of the "toxin" Fusarium sporotrichioides." Yu. I. Rubinstein. by D.V. Kissina. Gig. i san., No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

[illegible], [illegible].

Joint - Diseases

"Experimental alimentary mycotoxic endochondal osteodystrophia; on the etiology of Kaschin-Beck disease." M.I. Razumov, Yu.I. Rubinshteyn. Reviewed by D.V. Kissina. Gig. i san, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952, Unclassified

KI[illegible]A, D.V.

Kale

"STudy of the assimilability and of the food value of sea kale." A.F. Lorun, O.P. Molchanova. Reviewed by D.V. Kissina. Gig. i san., No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KIRSIKHA, D.V.

Food- Preservation

Annotations. Gir. i san. no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KISSINA, L.B.; TALOV, N.P.

Nature of the square mark of high etchability on 1Kh18N9T steel pipe blanks. Stal' 23 no. 3:263-266 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Zavod "Dneprospetsstal'" i TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P.Bardina.

KISSINA, S.A.

Device for automatic stopping of conveyers. Der. prom. 10 no.7:12-13 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Conveying machinery) (Automatic control)

ENDRODI, Gabriella; KISSNÉ TPTH, Erzsebet

Water temperature and heat balance of Lake Balaton. Idojaras 68 no.4:226-231 Jl-Ag '64.

KISSNE TOTH, E.

Climatological atlas of Africa. Idojaras 68 no.5:318 S-O '64.

KISSIS, T.Ya.; POL'SKIY, M.N.

Features of the water cycle of dark soils of large sunken areas planted with trees. Trudy Inst. lesa 38:99-112 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Soil moisture) (Caspian Depression--Forest soils)

KISSIS, T.Ya.

Results obtained in observing the effect of forest masses and strips on the distribution of snow and the absorption of moisture by soil in spring. Trudy Inst.lesa 43:138-151 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Forest influences) (Soil moisture) (Snow)

CHECKED FOR FREE: Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1958, No 15552

Author : ~~Kinslar Ferdinand M.~~
Inst : Ustav po vyzkum a vyuziti paliv, Prague
Title : Determination of the Changes in the Lattice Parameter of Various Graphites.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 1, 13-20

Abstract : Description of a new method for determining the lattice parameters of graphite, using an asymetrical base for the photographic film and radiation with a relatively large wavelength (λ Cr). It is indicated that the method of backward reflection does not justify itself in the study of graphite. The accuracy of determining the interplanar distances by the proposed method is $\pm$ 0.003 Å. The method gives very exact results in the study of the changes of the interplanar distances of carbons in graphitization and in the detection of the rhombohedric structure of graphite.

Card : 1/1

22

Refractories of a stabilized dolomitic base for the open hearth. V. Smirnov, D. Ilinskaya, R. Lokel, and A. Kiselev. *Acad. of Public Works, Sverdlovsk.* Ogneupory 20, 27-30(1955). In the attempt to replace imported bricks of a magnesite (I) base by a domestic Roumanian product, expts. were run on open hearths with linings of bricks from I, chrome magnesite, forsterite, and stabilized dolomite (II). It was found that the linings on the base of II are absolutely equiv. or even better than the lining of imported I. The II used showed the following characteristics: sp. gr. 3.52, bulk wt. 2.85 g./cc., porosity 14, and final contraction 0.1%. On the base of the chrome ore is the following average chem. compn. is calcd.: MgO 41.00, 4 CaO SiO$_2$ 27.55, 2 CaO SiO$_2$ 18.21, 2 CaO.Fe$_2$O$_3$ 7.63, 4 CaO Fe$_2$O$_3$ Al$_2$O$_3$ 2.11, 3 CaO P$_2$O$_5$ 2.55%. Werner Incolsel.

KISSLING, A.

D

RUMANIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 38157

Author : Codarcea, A.; Kissling, A.; and Kissling, M.
Inst : Rumanian Academy of Sciences
Title : Note on the Ludwigite from Ocna de Fier.

Orig Pub : Bull Stiint Acad RPR, Sec Geol Si Geograph, 2, No. 3-4, 515-527 (1957) (in Rumanian with summaries in French and Russian)

Abstract : Using the microscopic and especially the chemical method, the authors have studied Ludwigite associated with magnetite in a skarn formation in which the authors have also identified serpentine, fosterite, ascharite, hematite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, quartz, and limonite. The chemical composition of the dolomite is as

Card 1/3

D

RUMANIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 38157

Author : Codarcea, A.; Kissling, A.; and Kissling, M.
Inst : Rumanian Academy of Sciences
Title : Note on the Ludwigite from Oona de Fier.

Orig Pub : Bull Stiint Acad RPR, Sec Geol Si Geograph, 2, No. 3-4, 515-527 (1957) (in Rumanian with summaries in French and Russian)

Abstract : Using the microscopic and especially the chemical method, the authors have studied Ludwigite associated with magnetite in a skarn formation in which the authors have also identified serpentine, fosterite, ascharite, hematite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, quartz, and limonite. The chemical composition of the dolomite is as

Card 1/3

SOCOLESCU, M.; DIACONU, Fl.; KISSLING, M.

Contributions to the knowledge of the genesis of the mineralization in the Blazna Valley. Rev min 12 no.6:253-258 Je '61.

KISSNE TOTH, Erzsebet

Role of turbulence in the formation of energy balance in the air layers situated above the surface of lakes. Orsz meteor int besz tud kut 26:284-290 '62(publ.'63).

KISSING TOTH, Erzsebet

Role of turbulence in the energy balance of air layers near the ground. Idojaras 67 no.6:355-361 N-D '63.

KISSNE TOTH, Erzsebet

Method for determining heat flux in the soil and its application to data measured in the terrain. Idojaras 64 no.6:365-371 '60. (KRAI 10:7)

(Soils)

KISSNE (TOTH) Erzsebet

KISSNE TOTH, Erzsebet

Data on the investigation of the heat balance on the Tihany Peninsula. Idojaras 66 no.2:112-113 Mr-Ap '62.

KISSI 2 TOTH, Erzsebet

Heat exchange questions of the soil in Hungary. Idojaras 65 no.2:99-104 Mr-Ap '61.

KISSNE TOTH, Erzsebet

Development of soil temperature in some peculiar soil types in Hungary. Orsz meteor int bess tud kut 25:114-123 '61 (publ.'62).

KISSNE TOTH, Erzsebet

Heat equilibrium investigations in the vicinity of Balaton.
Orsz meteor int bess tud kut 25:124-130 '61 (publ.'62).

ANTAL, Emanuel; MADRODI, Gabriella; KISSNE TOTH, Erzsebet

Tasks and methods for field studies in climatology. Idojaras 66 no.5:280-283 S-O '62.

FAREDIN, Imre; KISSNE SZABADAI, Iren; WINTERNE SIMOR, Ilona technikai segedletevel

Simple method for the determination of the 17,21-dihydroxy-20-ketosteroid content of the urine by means of the Porter-Silber color reaction. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.5:549-555 O '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyogyaszati Klinikaja.
(HYDOCORTISONE) (URINE)

KISSNE ZALANTAY, Berta

Acoustics of concert halls. Musz elet 19 no.2:1
16 Ja'64.

RIGOSZI, S.; HLINKO, J.

Improving the productivity in grinding. p. 526. (TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

[illegible], J.; [illegible], J.

A contribution to chip forming in turning operations. p. 535.
(TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

KISSCCZY, STELAN

Machining of Metals SLOVAK/4838

Card 5/10

Machining of Metals SLOVAK/4838

Card 6/10

KISSOCZY, S.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KISSOCZY, S; STERBOVA, S.

1. Internal Medicine Department of the Okres Institute of National Health (Interne oddelenie Okresneho ustavu narodneho zdravia), Presov (for Kossoczy); 2. Internal Medicine Chair SUDL (Interna katedra SUDL), Trencin

Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, No 2, 1963, pp 65-69

"Confidence in the Physician."

KISSTER, E. G.

Swelling of clays. E. G. Kisster. *Neftyanoe Khoz.* 25 [12] 23-27 (1947); abstracted in *Chem. Zentr.* 1949, I [1/2] 132.—K. describes an apparatus with which the water absorption and swelling of Russian clays were determined. The absorption was complete in quartz in 10 sec., in kaolinite in 2 to 3 days, in subbentonites in 7 days, and in bentonite clays most susceptible to swelling in 18 to 25 days. The latter also absorb the largest amount of water and have the greatest volume increase. M. Hs.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GENIYEV, G.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KISSYUK, V.N., inzh.

A basis for the conditions affecting concrete strength.
Bet. i zhel.-bet. 8 no.12:553-557 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Concrete—Testing)

BRUTYO, Janos; TENYI, Ferenc, technologus; MARTIN, Janos; KIS SZABO, Laszlone; ARADI, Tibor; HOFFMANN, Nandor; KIRALY, Albert; BOROSS, Istvan, mernok

National conference of socialist brigade leaders. Munka 15 no.4: 10-17 Ap '65.

1. Secretary General of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Budapest (for Brutyo). 2. Lang Machine Factory, Budapest (for Tenyi). 3. Tatabanya Coal Mining Trust, Tatabanya (for Aradi). 4. Kobanya Drug Factory, Budapest (for Hoffmann). 5. Research Institute of Heavy Chemical Industry (for Kiraly). 6. Csepel Automobile Factory, Budapest (for Boross).

KISSZEKELYI, Odon, Dr.; THENCSENI, Tibor, Dr.

Case of meningoencephalitis detected in the acute phase and caused by Cryptococcus neoformans in Hungary. Orv. hetil. 98 no.40: 1110-1112 6 Oct 57.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalatanak kozlemenye.
(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, etiol. & pathogen.
Cryptococcus neoformans, histopathol. (Hun))
(CHYPTOCOCCOSIS, case reports
meningoencephalitis caused by Cryptococcus neoformans, histopathol. (Hun))

S/166/62/000/001/003/009
B125/B104

AUTHORS: Kist, A. A., Lobanov, Ye. M., Zvyagin, V. I., Bartnitskiy, I. N.

TITLE: Effect of gamma irradiation upon oxide films of germanium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1962, 88-90

TEXT: The effect of gamma rays on germanium monoxide and germanium dioxide films produced by etching was quantitatively measured with a Geirovskiy micropolarograph. The monoxide - dioxide mixture produced by etching germanium powder in standard etching agent did not change under gamma irradiation in air, carbon dioxide, and in vacuum (10^{-4} torr) with 20, 60, 100, 150, and 200 million r. In the subsequent irradiation of the weighed portion of germanium etched in a standard reagent with 20, 30, 50, and 100 million r, the amount of germanium dioxide increases at doses of up to 40-50 million r, and then decreases again. The oxide film produced in etching agent no. 5 contains monoxide and dioxide in a ~1 : 1 ratio. While etching agent no. 5 gives rise to germanium monoxide,

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germanium dioxide is contained in the film in an equal amount. The anomalous current and the photocurrent are not exclusively due to the germanium monoxide. Similar phenomena are also observed when exposing the diodes to gamma irradiation (doses above 10^6 r). These anomalies disappear either entirely or partially at doses of more than 10^8 r. The irradiated photodiodes yield a photocurrent at such doses if the amount of germanium dioxide on the surface increases. The upper limit of the anomalous photocurrent shifts toward the visible region when etching agent no. 5 is used. Gamma irradiation first causes the oxide film to grow more considerably, but the secondary fast electrons then again partly destroy the oxide film. As a result, the oxide film becomes eventually thinner. If present considerations are correct, germanium diodes are made insensitive also to intense radiations in that the oxide film is prevented from growing all throughout the dose range. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 references: 2 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: S. I. Ellis, Appl. Phys. 1957, 11, 1262, 28; I. Everest, J. Chem. Soc., Febr. 1953, 660; I. Bardet, Tchakarian A. C. R., 1928, 637, 186; L. Dennis, Xules R. J. Am. Soc., 1930, 3554, 52.

Effect of gamma irradiation ... S/166/62/000/001/009/009
B125/B104

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk UzSSR (Academy of Sciences of the Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 25, 1961

Card 3/3

EWT(m)/EWA(c)/EWP(b) DIAAP/IJP(c)/SSD/AFWL/ESD(gs) JD/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4046915

S/0000/64/000/000/0077/0083

AUTHOR: Lobanov, Ye. M.; Zvyagin, V. I.; Klst, A. A.; Svirldova, A. I.; Yevseyenko, V. [illegible]seva, E. A.

TITLE: Determination of impurities in a single crystal of germanium by the method of activation analysis 21

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Inst tut yadernoy fiziki. Radiatsionny*kh effekty* v konden-s[illegible]ovanny*kh sredakh (Radiation effects in condensed media). Tashkent, Izd-vo Nauka UzSSR, 1964, 77-83

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, germanium crystal, semiconductor purity, activation analysis, neutron bombardment, gallium determination

ABSTRACT: The author considers the use of activation analysis of germanium samples to verify electrophysical measurements indicating an almost compensated acceptor concentration of 4 x 10^{15} atoms/cc. A parallel investigation of germanium containing less than 10^{10} atoms/cc of Ga was conducted to correct for Ga formed by the (n,p) reaction with fast neutrons, and a combination of radiochemical and γ-spectral analysis was used to interpret the results. The sample was irradiated for 5 minutes in a reactor flux of 1.8 x 10^{12} n/cm^2·sec, etched with acid for min., and the γ-spectrum taken with a single-crystal scintillation spectrometer,

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L 11019-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046515

using a 40 × 50 NaI (Tl) crystal, FEU-43 photomultiplier and 100-channel kicksorter, 2 min. after the completion of irradiation. The concentration of possible Al impurities was found to be not greater than 10^{-10}%. In activating the germanium samples, targets of the same materials (In, Ga, Sb, As) as the impurities were prepared and irradiated along with the germanium for 8 hours [illegible] The author describes in detail the preparation of the targets and [illegible] procedures used after bombardment to separate out each of the [illegible] under study. Typical spectra are shown for the reference materials [illegible] [illegible] separated from the germanium sample, the shapes of the spectra [illegible] separation. This was confirmed by obtaining the decay curves of [illegible] over 2-3 weeks. The concentration of [illegible] in the photopeaks [illegible] formation of the Ga [illegible] separated from [illegible] reaction was verified by calculating the [illegible] 1×10^{7} mb being obtained which [illegible] for 4 Mev neutrons, showing that the [illegible] before irradiation. The results of the activation analysis differed from those given by electrophysical measurements [illegible] Ga in [illegible] pure or compensated samples [illegible] Ga (acceptor) and Sb (donor) [illegible] order of magnitude higher than [illegible] were determined for the [illegible]

L 12019-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046915

[illegible] has 1 table and 2 figures.

[illegible]: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR)

[illegible] Feb64

ENCL: 00

[illegible]

DULOVA, V.I.; KIST, A.A.; LEONT'YEV, V.B.

Interaction of ions and molecules of some acids with cyclohexanol. Izv.vys.uch.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.4:570-574 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Acids, Organic) (Cyclohexanol)

L 2[illegible]-65 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP4044791 S/0166/64/000/003/0049/0055

AUTHOR: Zvyagina, L. S.; Kiet, A. A.; Ivanov, Ye. M.; Nikolayev, A. I.; Zvyagin, S. I.

TITLE: Nondestructive activation analysis of biological samples

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1964, 49-55

TOPIC TAGS: activation analysis, radiochemical separation, gamma activity, beta activity, half life determination, isotope, sodium, potassium, chlorine, phosphorus, biological analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors suggest the wider use of activation analysis in biological research. The high sensitivity (10^{-12} g for Mn, Cu, As, Au, etc.), small sample weight (10 mg), possibility of simultaneous determination of microelements, and absence of contamination make this method convenient for the processing of biological materials. As many as 24 elements can be rapidly separated and determined. The same sample can be preserved and used for further analysis. Activation-analysis procedure can be converted to a fully automatic

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044791

system. Automatic units for irradiation, activity counting, and data processing have already been developed. The basic problem in this analysis is the separation of the activity of a given element. This problem can be solved by chemical separation, identification from spectra, β activity, or half life, etc., [illegible] the composition [illegible] sample. The authors used activat[illegible] healthy and cancerous rats, irradiating [illegible] study the [illegible] in a neutron flux (1.8×10^{13} cm^{-2}·sec^{-1} and 1.2×10^{12} cm^{-2}·sec^{-1}), for determination of sodium, chlorine, potassium, and phosphorus. Activities of these elements were measured by means of a γ-spectrometer, a β-analyzer consisting [illegible] photomultiplier, and a [illegible] radiometer. A description is given of the method used. The accuracy of the determination fails in the 5—10% error range (e.g., half life for K^{42} was [illegible]—12.8 hr, as compared to 12.5 hr). The number of elements determined in nondestructive analysis can be augmented by the removal of Na from the sample after irradiation, and by the use of anticoincidence γ-γ, and β-γ coincidence schemes developed for this purpose, magnetic analyzers, resonance irradiation, etc. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

L 24446-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044791

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, OC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 3128

Card 3/3

LOBANOV, Ye.M.; ZVYAGIN, V.I.; KIST, A.A.; ZVEREV, B.P.; SVIRIDOVA, A.I.; MOSKOVTSEVA, G.A.

Determination of manganese in silicon by the radioactivation method. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:1349-1355 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR, Tashkent.

KIST, A.A.; ZVYAGINA, L.S.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; SVIRIDOVA, A.I.; MOSKOVTSEVA, G.
ZVYAGIN, V.I.

Activation analysis of copper and manganese in biological objects.
Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 8 no.2:77-80 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

[illegible]

Nondestructive activation analysis of [illegible] spectrum.
Izv. AN Uz. SSR Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk [illegible]

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Uzb. [illegible]

KIST, A.A.; ZVYAGINA, L.S.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; MOSKOVTSEVA, G.A.

Determination of halogens in biological materials by the activation method. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.1:112-117 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR, Tashkent.

L 23078-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) DIAAP/IJ2(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6009433 SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/003/0292/0295

AUTHOR: Lobanov, Ye. M.; Gureyev, Ye. S.; Dutov, A. G.; Kist, A. A. 67 B

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics AN UzbSSR, Tashkent (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Uzbekskoy SSR)

TITLE: Determination of rare earth elements in certain metals and rocks using radioactivation method 19 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 292-295

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, activation energy, neutron interaction, neutron radiation, radioactivity effect, spectrographic method, multi-channel analyzer

ABSTRACT: A rapid method for the determination of some rare earth elements in certain geological samples using neutron activation was developed. The method includes a rapid radiochemical treatment of the irradiated material followed by γ-spectrometric analysis on a multi-channel analyzer. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables. [Based on author's abstract] [NT]

UDC: 543.53

Card 1/2

L 23071-66

ACC NR: AP6009433

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 12Mar64/ ORIG REF: 008/
OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2 UCR

ACC NR: AP7008895

SOURCE CODE: UR/0425/66/009/009/0012/0016

AUTHOR: Lobanov, Ye. M.; Khotamov, Sh.; Kist, A. A.

ORG: Physics-Engineering Institute im. S. U. Umarov, AN TadzhSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN TadzhSSR); Nuclear Physics Institute, AN UzSSR (Institut yadernoy viziki AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Determination of certain rare-earth elements in the ash of plants and soils by the method of neutron activation

SOURCE: AN TadzhSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. 9, 1966, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: gamma spectrum, neutron irradiation, rare earth element, radioisotope, botany

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 20

ABSTRACT: Radiation of Artemisia terrae albae wormwood ash in a stream of 1.8×10^{13} neutrons/cm^2, with 40-hour holding period, is sufficient for determination. Prolonged "cooling" prevents determination of short-lived isotopes. A complete γ-ray spectrum of the sample was used and decay curves were plotted for accurate identification of individual γ-emitters and separation of individual photopeaks, followed by graphical analysis. From the Compton distribution of Na^{24} and Sc^{46} the contribution from Na^{24} was determined by comparison with a standard. Results were compared with those from radiochemical separation of La, Ce, Sm, and Lu. Accuracy is 5-12 percent. This paper was presented by A. A. Adkhamov, Corresponding Member, Tadzhik Academy of Sciences, 19 March 1966. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 39,658]

Card 1/1

UDC: none

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722910012-7"

KIST, M.Ya.

Ultrapolar datum processes and control of analogous and reverse processes. Trudy TSIP no.56:5-30 '57. (Meteorology) (MLRA 10:8)

IOFFE, Ya.A.,; NIKONOVA, I.I.; CHERTKO, V.F.; MAYDENOV, G.N.; ZIMIN, B.N.; MOCHEVKINA, L.P.; NESTEROV, L.I.; KISTANOV, N.I.; KUDROV, V.M.; PAK, G.V., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Structural changes in the industries of the United States, Great Britain and German Federal Republic in the postwar year]Strukturnye izmeneniia v promyshlennosti SShA, Anglii i FRR v poslevoennye gody. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 417 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut. (United States—Industries) (Great Britain—Industries) (Germany, West—Industries)

KISTANOV, N.S., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Corn in Ilmans. Zemledelie 26 no.3:41-43 Mr [illegible].
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Valdayskaya opytno-ameliorativnaya stantsiya imeni prof. P.A. Kostycheva.

KISTANOV, N.S.

Relation of rice to the salinity of soils. Pochvovedenie no.5: 85-89 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Valuyskaya opytno-melioralivnaya stantsiya imeni P.A.Kostycheva.
(Volga-Akhtuba floodplain—Rice)
(Volga-Akhtuba floodplain—Saline and alkali soils)

CHERNYKH, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KISTANOV, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Recharging natural limans. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.1:12-17 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

KISTANOV, V.V.; KRIVTSOV, S.G.; SPIDCHENKO, K.I.; SUKHOPARA, F.N.

"Economic geography of the Soviet Union: Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic." Reviewed by V.V. Kistanov and others. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.4:128-132 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Geography, Economic)

Kistanov, V. V.

Moscow, [illegible] Economically Institute

Tipovoy planirovaniye i rasmeshcheniye promyshlennosti; sbornik statey (Problems in the Planning and Distribution of Industry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izdatel'stvo, 1959. [illegible] p. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya.

Resp. Ed.: P. M. Alampiyev, Doctor of Economic Sciences; Ed.: P. V. [illegible]; Tech. Ed.: Ye. S. Gorodnova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for economists, party workers, and engineering and technical personnel of the machinery-manufacturing industry.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles discusses problems connected with planning and distribution of Soviet industries. The first two articles present the problems and advantages of specialized production planning in machinery manufacturing, emphasizing the importance of specialization and cooperation in the development of Soviet industry. Electric power systems and the problem of proper distribution of electric power stations to the overall distribution of the national economy are discussed in the third article. Several articles deal with the machinery-manufacturing industry and its development. The following six factors influencing the distribution of machinery-manufacturing plants are pointed out: 1) proximity of raw material, 2) power engineering resources, 3) transportation lines, 4) qualified workers, engineers, and technicians, 5) presence of scientific, research, and design organizations, and 6) contact with users. The development of Soviet economic regionalization and the factors affecting it are also presented. These factors include production scale and structure, technical progress in industry, the extension and distribution of natural resources, adequate manpower, and the development of transportation lines. Another article is devoted to the effectiveness of capital investments in the development of the national economy. Problems in the amortization of fixed industrial assets are examined. The planning of new amortization norms and differentiation and revaluation of fixed assets are discussed. The final article traces the development of the organic chemistry industry in the United States and gives data on the chemical production of major European countries and Japan. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4 JG/mg
10-28-59

3(5) SOV/10-59-3-7/32

AUTHOR: Kistanov, V.V.

TITLE: Some Particularities of the Formation of the Economic Areas in the East of the Country

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 62-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Forty percent of all Soviet investments in 1959-65 will be used in the Eastern areas. For the time being, although the East areas (Urals and Soviet Asia) cover about 4/5 of the total Soviet territory and possess 3/4 of the country's thermo-power and raw material resources, they only have 1/3 of the population and 1/4 of its industry. Yet, the increase of heavy industry in those regions is enormous. The Urals region has now (1957) 82 times more heavy industry than it had in 1913. West Siberia has 204 times more, Kazakhstan 97 times more; East Siberia 58 times more, Far East 50 times more. The author distinguishes 3 groups of Eastern areas, each group consisting of 2 large economic-geographic areas: 1) Urals and West Siberia; 2) Kazakhstan and Central

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SOV/19-59-3-7/32

Some Particularities of the Formation of the Economic Areas in the East of the Country

Asia; 3) East Siberia and the Far East. Each of these areas is described from the standpoint of the national economy. The statistical bureau of TsSU USSR has stated that of the 29 branches of the machine building industry, the following number of branches have been installed in the areas, (Urals - 26; West Siberia - 25; Kazakhstan - 17; Central Asia - 21; East Siberia - 13; Far East - 12). By 1965, the following sources of energy will be put into operation in the East: the Bratskaya GES (3.6 million kW); Nazarovskaya GRES (1.2 million kW). The powerful Krasnoyarsk GES is under construction, and the Irsha, Itat and other thermoelectric plants will be built. The electric capacity of the East-Siberian area will be increased by almost 7 times by 1965. This energy will be very cheap (1 kW/h for 1.5 kopecks). Central Siberia will have its own huge power system (the power plants on the Angara and the Yenisey rivers) utilizing about 75 to 80% of the capacity of the area. Almost all of the Eastern areas will have their own powerful non-ferrous metallurgy (espe-

Card 2/4

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Some Particularities of the Formation of the Economic Areas in the East of the Country

cially the Angara-Yenisey area with its aluminum, magnesium and titanium, and Kazakhstan). The 3rd ferrous-metallurgical base of the country will be built in Western Siberia. Kazakhstan, the Angara valley and the Trans-Baykal region will have particular importance because of their iron resources and plants. The Karaganda and the Tayshet plants are mentioned by names. Several paragraphs are devoted to the importance of the communications network in the East. Mentioned is the Lena RR which made the construction of the Bratskaya GES, the Korshunovskiy gornoobogatitel'nyy kombinat (Korshunovskiy Mining and Ore-Concentrating Combine), a large wood-processing center, and the organization of the entire Bratskaya-Tayshet industrial area possible. The Achinsk-Abalakovo RR, now under construction, will be lengthened, so as to reach the region beyond Angara. The Nizhne-Angarskiy (Lower-Angara) industrial center is under construction. The Bam-Chul'man RR, now under construction, will later be lengthened to Yakutsk and Magadan. In this way, the format-

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ion of the North-Eastern economic area will be stepped up. The author states that contemporary current attempts to divide the Soviet East into large economic areas are lacking in sufficient knowledge of the sites and their industrial possibilities. There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut Gosplana SSSR (Scientific-Research Economic Institute of the Gosplan USSR).

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